

구강암종 세포주에서 은행잎 추출물(EGb 761)의 세포고사 효과

이광현¹ · 윤주현^{1,2} · 이주환¹ · 권순호¹ · 서형석¹ · 김정수^{1,2}

Effect of Ginkgo Biloba Extract(EGb 761) on Apoptosis in Oral Cavity Cancer Cells

Kwang-Hyeon Rhee, MD¹, Joo-Heon Yoon, MD^{1,2}, Joo-Hwan Lee, MD¹,
Soon Ho Kwon, MD¹, Hyung Seok Seo, MD¹ and Kyung-Su Kim, MD^{1,2}¹Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul; and²Brain Korea 21 Project for Medical Sciences, Seoul, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : To examine the chemopreventive effects of Ginkgo biloba extract (EGb 761) on oral cavity cancer, we investigated the apoptosis of oral cavity cancer cells by EGb 761 and the apoptotic pathway involved. **Materials and Method** : SCC 1483 cancer cell line derived from a human retromolar trigone carcinoma was used. Inhibition of proliferation was examined by proliferation assay. Apoptosis was measured and confirmed by flow cytometry, DNA fragmentation assay and Western blotting with PARP antibodies. The involvement of the caspase cascade was investigated by co-treating with the caspase inhibitor, z-VAD-fmk. **Results** : The inhibition of SCC 1483 cells was noted from 250 μ g/ml of EGb 761. Apoptosis was observed after 24 hours of incubation with 250 μ g/ml EGb 761 and it occurred in a time-dependent manner. Apoptosis was confirmed by DNA fragmentation and PARP cleavage. Co-treatment with z-VAD-fmk inhibited apoptosis and PARP cleavage by EGb 761. **Conclusions** : EGb 761 induces the apoptosis of SCC 1483 cells and the caspase cascade is involved in this apoptosis. Therefore, EGb 761 may be used as a chemopreventive agent in oral cavity cancer. Further studies are required on the clinical use of EGb 761. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2005;48:320-5)

KEY WORDS : Ginkgo biloba · Oral cancer · Apoptosis · Caspases.

flavonoid glycoside, 6% terpene trilactone(diterpe-
noid ginkgolide sesquiterpene biloba-
lide), 7% proanthocyanidin,
EGb 761
가
COX - 2 iNOS
flavonoid
24%
(second primary cancer) 가
E - mail : ydrhinol@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

preventive agents) 가 (chemo- (phos-
⁷⁾ phate buffered saline) TACS An-
 nexin V - FITC kit(Trevigen Inc., Gaithersburg, MD, USA)
 EGb 761 iodide(PI) , FITC - Annexin V propidium
 Becton Dickinson FACS Vantage SE(San Diego, CA, USA) 10,000
 flow cytometry ,
 (Annexin V PI) (Annexin V
 PI)
⁴⁾⁸⁾ EGb 761
 가 가 가
 EGb 761
 SCC - 1483 가 EGb 761
 가 가 0, 24, 48
 가 가 one - way ANOVA
 $p < 0.05$
 DNA ladder
 DNA
 EGb 761 250 μ g/ml 24
 (retromolar trigone)
 SCC 1483 (a generous gift from Dr. J Shah, Memorial Sloan - Kettering Cancer Center, New York, New York, USA) MEM(minimum essential medium) 10% fetal bovine serum, 2 mM L - glutamine, penicillin(50 μ g/ml), streptomycin(50 μ g/ml)
 SCC 1483 well 2000 96 well plate 16 0, 50, 100, 200, 250, 500 μ g/ml EGb 761(a generous gift from Yuyu Co., Seoul, Korea) 48
 (CellTiter 96 AQueous One Solution cell proliferation assay : Promega, Madison, WI, USA) kit tetrazolium
 2 ml phenazine ethosulfate 100 μ l well 20 μ l 가 1 5% CO₂, 37 96 well plate spectrophotometer(490 nm) optical density(O.D.)
 6 well plate well 4×10^5 SCC 1483 가 50~60% 250 μ g/ml EGb 761 plate 24 48
 enhanced chemiluminescence(Amersham Phar-

DNA ladder
 DNA
 EGb 761 250 μ g/ml 24
 (100 mM Tris - HCl pH7.4, 5 mM EDTA, 0.2% SDS, 200 mM NaCl) phenol, chloroform, isopropanol genomic DNA
 2% agarose gel 120 V 1
 DNA
 Western blot
 radioimmunoprecipitation assay buffer (1% NP - 40, 0.5% sodium deoxycholate, 0.1% SDS) cell lysate , bovine serum albumin bicinchoninic acid protein assay 30 μ g lane
 6% SDS - polyacrylamide gel nitrocellulose membrane TBST 10% non - fat dry milk 4 12 poly(ADP - ribose) polymerase(PARP) (Cell Signaling Technology Inc., Beverly, MA, USA)(1 : 1000) 4 TBST horseredish peroxidase 가 1
 enhanced chemiluminescence(Amersham Phar-

macia Biotech, Piscataway, NJ, USA) autoradiography

(0) 8.6 ± 1.2%, 24 9.7 ± 1.1%, 48 10.6 ± 1.5%

Caspase cascade

가 50~60%

250 µg/ml

. EGb 761 24 가 25.7 ± 2.0%, 48 31.6 ± 0.8%

EGb 761 24

, EGb 761

EGb 761 250 µg/ml 24

caspase cascade 10 µM benzyloxycarbonyl - Val - Ala - Asp - fluoromethyl ketone(z - VAD - fmK)(Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO, USA)

2.6 , 48 3.1 가 (p<0.05)(Fig. 2).

plate

PARP

Western blot

EGb 761 SCC 1483

EGb 761 250 µg/ml 24

EGb 761

SCC 1483

SCC 1483 0, 50, 100, 200, 250, 500 µg/ml EGb 761 48

. Spectrophotometer

O.D.

1.12 ± 0.16, 50 µg/ml 1.03 ± 0.09, 100 µg/ml 0.94 ± 0.14, 200 µg/ml 0.88 ± 0.21, 250 µg/ml 0.54 ± 0.07, 500 µg/ml 0.45 ± 0.06 (Fig. 1).

{1 - (

O.D./ O.D.)} × 100

. 50, 100, 200, 250, 500 µg/ml

8%, 16%, 21%, 52%, 60% 250

µg/ml EGb 761 50%

(Table 1).

EGb 761

SCC 1483

SCC 1483 250 µg/ml EGb 761 24 , 48

EGb 761

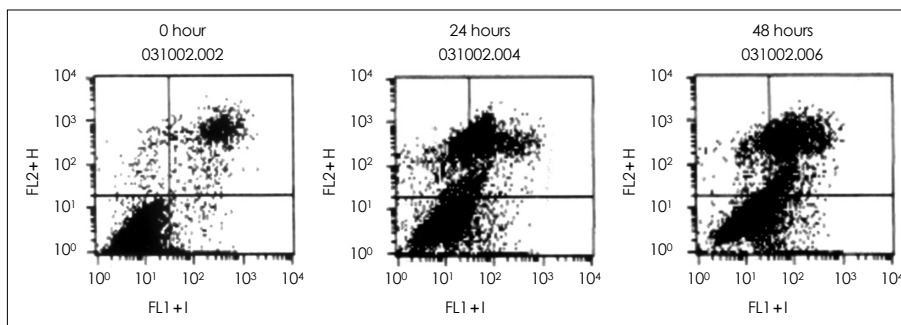


Fig. 2. Time-dependent apoptosis of SCC 1483 cells by EGb 761. SCC 1483 cells were incubated with 250 µg/ml EGb 761 for 24 and 48 hours and flow cytometry using Annexin V-FITC was performed. Compared with control (0 hour), the apoptotic cells of 24 hours incubation show approximately 2.6-fold increase and those of 48 hours incubation show approximately 3.1-fold increase.

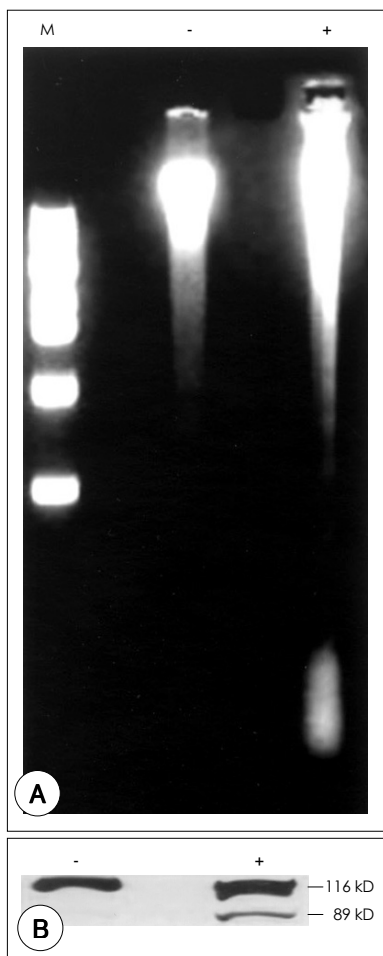


Fig. 3. A. DNA fragmentation of SCC 1483 cells by EGb 761. SCC 1483 cells were incubated with 250 μ g/ml EGb 761 for 24 hours. Afterward, genomic DNA was extracted and the electrophoresis was done. Compared with control (-), genomic DNA of EGb 761-added cells (+) show the fragmented ladder pattern. B : Cleavage of PARP by EGb 761. SCC 1483 cells were incubated with 250 μ g/ml EGb 761 for 24 hours and the cell lysate was made, and Western blot analysis with anti-PARP antibody was performed. Compared with control (-), the cells treated with EGb 761 (+) show the cleavage of PARP as 116 kDa and 89 kDa.

Table 2. Inhibition of apoptosis of SCC 1483 cells by co-treatment of EGb 761 and z-VAD-fmk

	Apoptosis (%)
Control	8.7 \pm 1.3
EGb 761	20.0 \pm 2.0
EGb+z-VAD-fmk	10.0 \pm 1.6

Value : mean \pm standard deviation

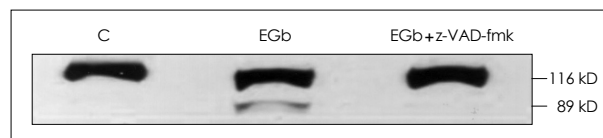


Fig. 4. Inhibition of cleavage of PARP by z-VAD-fmk. SCC 1483 cells were incubated with 250 μ g/ml EGb 761 and were co-incubated with 250 μ g/ml EGb 761 and 10 μ M z-VAD-fmk for 24 hours. After then, the cell lysates were made and Western blot analysis with anti-PARP antibody was performed. Compared with control (-), the cells treated only with EGb 761 (EGb) show the cleavage of PARP as 116 kDa and 89 kDa. However, the cells treated both with EGb 761 and z-VAD-fmk (EGb+z-VAD-fmk) show uncleaved PARP as 116 kDa.

SCC 1483 DNA
DNA 가 EGb 761 SCC 1483
(Fig. 3A).
EGb 761 SCC 1483
PARP Wes-
tern blot 116
kDa PARP가 , EGb 761
116 kDa 89 kDa 가 PARP
(Fig. 3B).
Caspase
PARP caspase cascade가 caspase
z - VAD - fmk EGb 761 SCC
1483 가 가 .
SCC 1483 250 μ g/ml EGb 761 24
가 8.7 \pm 1.3%
, EGb 761 20.0 \pm 2.1%,

EGb 761 z - VAD - fmk 10.5 \pm
1.6% 가 . casp-
ase EGb 761
가 (p<0.05) (Table 2).
EGb 761 PARP caspase
가 Western blot
EGb 761 89 kDa 가
z - VAD - fmk EGb 761
116 kDa (Fig. 4).
SCC 1483 EGb 761
caspase cascade가 .
EGb 761 SCC 1483
250 μ g/ml 50%
가
가 .
, DNA PARP
EGb 761 MDA - 231
, 4)9) EGb 761
가 .
가 .

	250 µg/ml	poly(ADP - ribosyl) nuclear protein	
EGb 761		chromatin	DNA 가
100~500 µg/ml	¹⁰⁻¹²⁾		
EGb 761		ICE caspase	
LD ₅₀ 7.73 g/kg		caspase cascade	
LD ₅₀ 1.1 g/kg		PARP가	가
LD ₅₀ 1.9 g/kg ¹³⁾	4.4%	¹⁶⁾¹⁷⁾ caspase	
70 kg	44 ml/kg	¹⁸⁾ z - VAD - fmk	EGb 761
	250 µg/ml	761	PARP
11 mg/kg		z - VAD - fmk	
1/100		가	
		, Western blot	PARP
EGb 761		EGb 761	
		(downstream mechanism) caspase cascade가	
400~500 mg/kg	26~27	EGb 761	
		(upstream mechanism)	
¹⁴⁾	250 µg/ml	70	SCC 1483 가 cyclooxyg-
kg	11 mg/kg	, EGb	enase - 2 p53 ¹⁹⁾
761		20	가
가	¹⁴⁾	220 mg/kg	761 - 가 가
¹⁴⁾			
EGb 761			
		EGb 761	SCC
		1483	250 µg/ml 24
가	MDA - 231		
EGb 761	IPS 200 2~200 µg/ml,		caspase cascade가
ginkgolide B 0.2~20 µg/ml			
⁹⁾		quercetin kae-	EGb 761
mpferol flavonoid		⁴⁾	가
kaempferol			가
⁸⁾ flavonoid glycoside	rutin aflatoxin		
B1 N - nitrosodimethylamine			
¹⁵⁾		250	: . . Caspase
µg/ml	가 가		cascade.
가			
PARP 116 kDa	NAD+		
	(posttran-		
slational modification)	DNA		

REFERENCES

- 1) Michel PF. *The doyen of trees: The Ginkgo biloba*. Presse Med 1986; 15:1450-4.
- 2) DeFeudis FV. *Ginkgo biloba extract (EGb 761): Pharmacological activities and clinical applications*. Paris: Elsevier; 1991. p.1-8.
- 3) DeFeudis FV, Papadopoulos V, Drieu K. *Ginkgo biloba extracts and cancer: A research area in its infancy*. Fundam Clin Pharmacol 2003;17:405-17.
- 4) Mutoh M, Takahashi M, Fukuda K, Matsushima-Hibiya Y, Mutoh H,

- Sugimura T, et al. *Suppression of cyclooxygenase-2 promoter-dependent transcriptional activity in colon cancer cells by chemopreventive agents with a resorcin-type structure. Carcinogenesis* 2000;21:959-63.
- 5) Raso GM, Meli R, Di Carlo G, Pacilio M, Di Carlo R. *Inhibition of inducible nitric oxide synthase and cyclooxygenase-2 expression by flavonoids in macrophage J774A.1 Life Sci* 2001;68:921-31.
 - 6) Levine PA, Hood RJ. *Neoplasms of the oral cavity. In: Bailey BJ, Calhoun KH, editors. Head & Neck Surgery-Otolaryngology. 3rd ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott;2001. p.1311-25.*
 - 7) Contreras Vidaurre EG, Bagan Sebastian JV, Gavalda C, Torres Cifuentes EF. *Retinoids: Application in premalignant lesions and oral cancer. Med Oral* 2001;6:114-23.
 - 8) Griffiths K, Morton MS, Denis L. *Certain aspects of molecular endocrinology that relate to the influence of dietary factors on the pathogenesis of prostate cancer. Eur Urol* 1999;35:443-55.
 - 9) Papadopoulos V, Kapsis A, Li H, Amri H, Hardwick M, Culty M, et al. *Drug-induced inhibition of the peripheral-type benzodiazepine receptor expression and cell proliferation in human breast cancer cells. Anticancer Res* 2000;20:2835-47.
 - 10) Gohil K, Moy RK, Farzin S, Maguire JJ, Packer L. *mRNA expression profile of a human cancer cell line in response to Ginkgo biloba extract: Induction of antioxidant response and the Golgi system. Free Radic Res* 2000;33:831-49.
 - 11) Chen JX, Zeng H, Chen X, Su CY, Lai CC. *Induction of heme oxygenase-1 by Ginkgo biloba extract but not its terpenoids partially mediated its protective effect against lysophosphatidylcholine-induced damage. Pharmacol Res* 2001;43:63-9.
 - 12) Luo Y, Smith JV, Paramasivam V, Burdick A, Curry KJ, Buford JP, et al. *Inhibition of amyloid- β aggregation and caspase-3 activation by the Ginkgo biloba extract EGb761. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2002;99:12197-202.
 - 13) Drieu K. *Preparation and definition of Ginkgo biloba extract. In: Funfgeld EW, editor: Rokan, Ginkgo biloba: Recent results in pharmacology and clinic. Berlin: Springer-Verlag;1988. p.32-6.*
 - 14) DeFeudis FV. *Ginkgo biloba extract (EGb 761): Pharmacological activities and clinical applications. Paris: Elsevier;1991. p.143-6.*
 - 15) Webster RP, Gawde MD, Bhattacharya RK. *Protective effect of rutin, a flavonol glycoside, on the carcinogen-induced DNA damage and repair enzymes in rats. Cancer Lett* 1996;109:185-91.
 - 16) Tewari M, Quan LT, O'Rourke K, Desnoyers S, Zeng Z, Beidler DR, et al. *Yama/CPP32 beta, a mammalian homolog of CED-3, is a CrmA-inhibitable protease that cleaves the death substrate poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase. Cell* 1995;81:801-9.
 - 17) Oliver FJ, de la Rubia G, Rolli V, Ruiz-Ruiz MC, de Murcia G, Murcia JM. *Importance of poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase and its cleavage in apoptosis. Lesson from an uncleavable mutant. J Biol Chem* 1998;273:33533-9.
 - 18) Nicholson DW, Ali A, Thornberry NA, Vaillancourt JP, Ding CK, Gallant M, et al. *Identification and inhibition of the ICE/CED-3 protease necessary for mammalian apoptosis Nature* 1995;376:37-43.
 - 19) Kim MS, Li SL, Bertolami CN, Cherrick HM, Park NH. *State of p53, Rb and DCC tumor suppressor genes in human oral cancer cell lines. Anticancer Res* 1993;13:1405-13.